

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

Covering the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

VOL. XV—NO. 16

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1952

WHOLE NO. 740

Toys and Candy Arrive for Yule Fete in Salinas

Supplies for the annual Children's Christmas Party sponsored by the Central Labor Council at Salinas High School on Saturday evening, Dec. 20, have arrived and are in storage awaiting the big event, committee members announced last week.

There will be candy, fruit, and toys for all youngsters at the party, with a personal visit by Santa Claus to climax the evening of entertainment and festivity.

Several top-caliber vaudeville acts have been booked for the evening and music will be supplied by Musicians Union 616.

A crowd of some 3,000 youngsters from the Salinas area will attend the party, according to estimates based on former parties. The annual event is for ALL children, not just for the sons and daughters of union members.

All unions in the Salinas area are combining to make the event a success. City firemen and police will assist also.

Parents are asked to bring their youngsters and leave them at the door in charge of the firemen and policemen, then to call for the children after the party is over—so that there will be more seats and space for the youngsters.

Barber Election Scheduled Dec. 16

Final nominations and election of officers will be chief business for Barbers Union 827 of Salinas at the union's final meeting of 1953, next Tuesday night (Dec. 16) at the Labor Temple.

Nominated last month were:

For President: Jim Foster (incumbent), Herbert Ridgway, Virgil Hill and Mel Huffhines.

For Vice-President: Nate Freeman (incumbent) and Joe Chappell. **For Secretary-Treasurer:** Jimmie Butler (incumbent) and Herbert Ridgway.

For Recording Secretary: Doss Hill (incumbent).

For Guide: Ray Ferris and Paul Ridgway.

For Guardian: Elmer Nichols, Guy Falvo and Paul Moore.

Local 483 NOT Moved!

Culinary-Bartenders Union 483 has NOT moved from its location of many years in Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, despite rumors that the union has abandoned the location.

Union office workers said the rumors were unfounded, adding that the union has a lease on the hall. Basis of the rumors was not known. Unions which had office space in the hall formerly moved out some months ago because Local 483 needed additional space for organizing activities.

Storm, No Fish!

Monterey's Cannery Row was idle last week for two reasons, the monthly "light of the moon" and the continuing wind storms which kept the fishing fleet close to harbor. Union officials said the storm halted the excellent run of anchovies.

Auxiliary generators that can power 40 average houses now are being developed for future commercial jet airliners.

New Secretary of Labor



Martin P. Durkin, general president of the Plumbers Union, AFL, since 1943, has been selected by President-elect Eisenhower as Secretary of Labor in his new cabinet. Durkin was Director of Labor in the state of Illinois from 1933 to 1941, having first been appointed by Gov. Henry Horner, and serving under Govs. Stettin and Green.

STORMS DELAY SALINAS AREA LABORER WORK

Stormy weather of the past week has forced postponement of outside work, causing some unemployment for union laborers, according to Wray D. ("Bill") Empe, business agent.

The highway job, under Keeble & Co., and the Salinas housing project were held up by wet weather. Other jobs in the area include:

Pile driving for the North Main Street underpass, Raymond Concrete Co., contractor.

Storm sewers in the Hollister area, Pisano Bros., contractor.

Remodeling of the Hollister Memorial Hall, F. V. Hampshire, contractor.

Remodeling of the Fairview Cemetery in Hollister and construction of a new service station in San Juan, George Rentz, contractor.

In King City, Empe added, there has been a shortage of union laborers for the Tomblinson & Huck Co. construction of a new school.

Garbage Firm Drops Petition

Request of the Salinas garbage company for a rate increase has been withdrawn by the firm in a new communication to the Salinas City Council. The company said the request was being withdrawn "at this time."

Union leaders in attendance at the hearing at which the price increase request was slated to be argued included Dial H. Miles, business agent of Electrical Workers Union 243, and Jimmie Butler, Jr., secretary of Barbers Union 827. The rate boost was opposed by action of the Central Labor Council.

Benefit Dance Slated Jan. 23 For Heart Fund

Because of the inclement weather, plans for a "turkey shoot" to raise money for the American Heart Association have been abandoned by the Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council in favor of a benefit dance, tentatively scheduled for Friday night, Jan. 23.

Royal E. Hallmark, council secretary, said a special committee headed by John Grisin, of Plumbers Union 62, was anxious to sponsor a benefit for the heart fund and urged the dance.

Support of the Building Trades Council will be asked by the committee at the next council meeting.

Business of the Monterey Labor Council at its last meeting, according to official minutes prepared by Hallmark, included:

Announcement by Culinary Alliance and Bartenders Union 483 that they will have their annual benefit dance on Feb. 11.

Report by Barbers Union 896 that members missing three successive meetings henceforth must pay a special non-attendance assessment.

Report by Retail Clerks Union 839 of a new wage increase of \$3 a week.

Report by Electricians Union that three members were awarded pins for 20 years of continuous membership at the last meeting.

Indianapolis (LPA)—Top officers of the international and other AFL leaders addressed the first convention of the Indiana State District Council of Retail Clerks, attended by 120 delegates from 9 locals.

NAMING OF DURKIN GETS WIDE PRAISE; TAFT: 'INCREDIBLE'

(AFL Release)

Martin P. Durkin, president of the AFL Plumbers and Pipefitters Union, was named Secretary of Labor last week by President-elect Eisenhower. He is the first AFL leader ever designated to the Cabinet post. The surprise appointment of Durkin was hailed not only in AFL and CIO circles, but by the press and by national leaders throughout the country. The only exception was Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, who called the appointment "incredible" and an "affront" to loyal Republicans.

Durkin is a life-long Democrat. He said the appointment came as a surprise to him because he supported Gov. Adlai Stevenson in the recent campaign and urged the members of his union to do likewise.

In his first public statement, Durkin said he would endeavor to strengthen the Dept. of Labor, which long has been treated as a "stepchild" by Congress, and bring about the return to the Department of many important functions which have been stripped from it.

At the same time, he announced he would try to bring together leaders of Congress, including Senator Taft, with labor representatives, in an effort to achieve agreement on amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

AFL Pres. George Meany, an old friend of Martin Durkin and a member of the same union, praised the appointment as "ideal." He said he had not recommended Durkin for the job at his conference with General Eisenhower in New York on Nov. 21, but he felt the President-elect had followed his basic advice—which was to name a trade union official as Secretary of Labor, just as he chose his Secretary of Commerce from the ranks of business and his Secretary of Agriculture from the field of farming.

As president of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of America since 1943, Durkin has been active in AFL affairs and particularly in the building and metal trades.

JUDICIOUS LEADER

Durkin is calm, judicious and quiet-spoken. As Director of Labor for the State of Illinois, he was able to promote passage of legislation protecting the health and welfare of workers, and he also activated the conciliation and mediation services so that most industrial disputes in the state during that period were settled in a peaceful manner.

Ord School Bids Opened

Bids were opened late last month for construction of the new Fort Ord elementary school, which will be built on the military reserve between Ord Village and Bay View Park.

Low bidder was Tomblinson & Huck, of Salinas, at \$464,691, the bid being \$162,647 below the estimate of \$627,000. There were seven other bidders, all just slightly over the Salinas firm's price. The school will have 24 classrooms.

Warning — ONLY 13 DAYS — Of Shopping Till Christmas

Salinas Carp. Apprentice Body Elects Chairman

With new contractor representatives in attendance, the Salinas Carpentry Industry Joint Apprenticeship Committee elected a new chairman at last week's meeting, reports Harvey Baldwin, business agent of Carpenters Union 925.

Elected as chairman was Walter Dodd. Alfred Jeska, union member of the committee, was retained as secretary.

Contractor members now are Dodd, W. S. Sivers, Frank Ramsey and C. R. David.

One apprentice was accepted for training, another was promoted to journeyman, and two contractors were approved to train apprentices, Baldwin said. Local 925 now has 37 active apprentices under the training program.

Arthur H. Rheingans was accepted as a new apprentice. James Frost was raised to the status of journeyman as of Nov. 17. Contractors approved for training apprentices are Crosso & Hansen Co. and B. J. Richards.

Carpenters 1323 Plan Yule Party

Plans for the annual Christmas party of Monterey Carpenters Local 1323 were announced last week.

The event will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 20, at Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne St., Monterey, for all members and their families.

There will be entertainment, a floor show, and distribution of favors and gifts, plus refreshments.

Members are being sent official notices and invitations for the event.

No Carpenters Needed Now In Monterey

Carpenters seeking jobs are urged not to come to Monterey, since there are no jobs available now and because weather conditions have prevented any new work and cut down on current construction.

Thomas Eide, business agent of Carpenters Union 1323 of Monterey and president of the Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters, announced that Local 1323 has idle men on the rolls who must be placed before any newcomers can find employment. Living quarters are hard to find also, he added, because of the influx of workers for military projects in the area.

Who Should Be Getting the Labor Paper? Editors Told

Employers are the most interested readers of the labor press, according to surveys and general study throughout California, reported on at the recent third annual California Labor Press Conference in Santa Barbara.

The labor editors agreed that since employers are so interested in the union viewpoint, then it is important that many other groups, such as teachers and public officials, should receive the labor paper.

In this way the labor paper can more adequately serve its functions as a vital factor in good public relations and in organizing new union members.

A survey made throughout the state by labor editors and union officers showed that 95 per cent believe that teachers should get the labor paper. The AFL Radio Commentator said that the National Association of Manufacturers has a very strong campaign of propaganda hitting the teachers at the present time. In San Francisco recently teachers were given a day off, taken on tours through industrial plants and given a free lunch. Purpose of this program is to slant teachers' views towards Big Business and against labor unions.

Some 85 per cent in the survey said they believed that public officials should receive the labor paper.

One hundred per cent said libraries should get the labor paper. Eighty-five per cent said that churches should receive the labor paper.

Ninety-five per cent said that unorganized workers should get the paper.

Eighty per cent said management should get it, but 15 per cent said "no."

One hundred per cent said the union paper should be distributed to union members in the mail, while 75 per cent said it could be done in the union hall, and 80 per cent said it might be done on the job. Sixty per cent were against it being distributed on newsstands.

Attend union meetings.

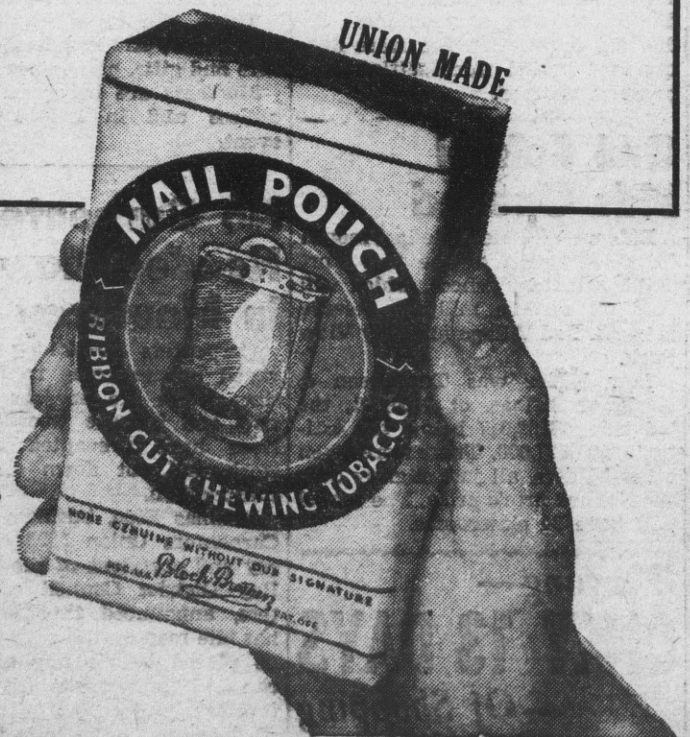


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Child Labor Still Widely Exploited; Worst on Farms

New York (LPA).—More than two million American children are working full or part-time and many of these are employed illegally, the National Child Labor Committee reported at its 46th annual meeting here.

An investigation of 33,000 employers in 1951 by the Federal Wage-Hour Division turned up 7310 illegally employed minors, the report said. Of these, 321 were under nine years, 2271 were between nine and 14, 3201 were 14 and 15, and 1517 were 16 and 17-year olds employed in hazardous occupations.

"The highest percentage of under-age children found working was in logging operations, for which the legal minimum age is 18 because of the hazardous nature of the work," the report said. "Next came agriculture where there is a 16-year age minimum for employment during school hours."

"The worst child labor abuses," it declared, "occur in agriculture, with the children of migrant workers suffering most of all. The large numbers employed, the early age at which they work, their neglected schooling and general living conditions are in bitter contrast to this country's traditional concern for the welfare of the children."

The report also emphasized the large number of accidents involving children operating farm machinery and urged passage of legislation to prohibit children under 16 from working on tractors.

The committee also recommended: 16 as the minimum age for employment during school hours; 14 for after school and vacation work; 16 for manufacturing and 18 for hazardous occupations; maximum hours of work for 14 and 15-year olds attending school, three hours on school days and 18 hours a week; for 16 and 17-year olds in school, four hours a day and 24 hours a week.

Standby Controls Urged

Washington (LPA).—Abandonment of price and wage controls, and substitution of standby controls, was proposed by the late Philip Murray in his report originally written for the CIO convention in Los Angeles and ordered released Nov. 17 by the CIO board after Murray's sudden death Nov. 9. The report warned of the possibility of a recession and pointed out that there can be no prosperity without good wages.

Protect your eyes! The compensation award for loss of eyesight is pitifully small.

What Material Should Be Used in a Good Labor Paper?

Should "leg art" or "cheese cake" and sport news go into the labor paper? A good many editors believe they should not, according to results of a statewide survey reported on at the recent third annual Labor Press Conference sponsored by the State Federation and University of California at Santa Barbara.

Govt. Seeking to Loosen Monopoly Control of Industry

(State Fed. Release)

A federal court in Chicago last week was hearing Government testimony against a great industrial combine in a bid to break up the "tremendous industrial trinity" of du Pont, U.S. Rubber and General Motors, which the Government charges are all controlled by the du Pont family.

After three years of preliminary hearings and legal maneuverings, the case opened here before U.S. Judge Walter J. LaBuy, without a jury. Three Government lawyers represented the United States in the anti-trust suit. The defense had a battery of 28 attorneys.

At stake is whether the du Ponts will have to surrender what the Government contends is a controlling interest in General Motors and U.S. Rubber. The suit charges that the three companies have arrangements whereby General Motors buys all its paint from du Pont and all its tires from U.S. Rubber.

Willis Hotchkiss, top Government attorney, said testimony will reveal the "inner operations of one of the most powerful private corporations, not only in this country but in the world."

"The sweep of monopoly exercised by this combination is . . . the greatest in the history of jurisprudence and involves the greatest aggregation of industrial power ever subject to common control," declared Hotchkiss.

He told the court that total assets of the three companies in 1950 were more than \$5 billion "with net sales twice that amount and net profits after taxes in excess of \$1 billion."

Control of the two other firms by du Pont, he said, was exercised through stock ownership. The family owns 10 million of the 44 million shares of General Motors stock, or about 23 per cent, and about 18 per cent of U.S. Rubber, enough to give them absolute control of both companies.

Take part in union affairs. Your union is as democratic as you make it.

The response to the question on "cheese cake" surprised many at the conference. The replies were: 30 per cent "yes," 10 per cent "fairly important," 30 per cent "not important," and 30 per cent "no."

On sport news these replies were 20, 15, 45, and 20 per cent, respectively, showing most editors also against sport news.

Other questions were: Activities of well-known personalities in the labor movement? 35% "yes," 35% "fairly important," 25% indifferent.

Central Labor Council news? 100% in favor.

County supervisors news, 55% for, 45% indifferent or against.

Welfare news (Red Cross, March of Dimes, etc), 60% in favor, 40% indifferent or against.

Platforms and voting records of candidates, 100% in favor.

Cartoons, 100% in favor.

State Federation news, 100% for.

State Legislature news, 100% in favor.

National social and economic problems, 100% in favor.

News about principal unions in the nation, 85% in favor.

Actions of NLRB and WSB, 95% in favor.

Actions of U.S. Senate and House of Representatives on labor legislation, 100% for.

Foreign affairs, 75% in favor.

U.S. Govt. actions on domestic affairs, 95% in favor.

Prices and wages, 100% in favor.

The United Nations, 75% in favor.

Consumer information (best buys, FTC rulings on fraudulent advertising, etc.), 95% in favor.

Leisure activities (books, radio, TV, movies, etc.), 55% in favor, 45% indifferent or against.

A woman's page, 75% in favor, 25% indifferent or against.

Boss Need Not Bargain During Slowdown—NLRB

Elizabeth, N.J. (LPA).—A slowdown is a partial strike and the boss does not have to bargain during such a period, the National Labor Relations Board ruled unanimously Nov. 20. It was the first such NLRB ruling, and was made in the case of the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp. plant here and Electrical Workers.

SALINAS—Home of California Rodeo

Rents on Houses Owned by Company Are Bargainable

Fordwick, Va. (LPA)—Rents charged workers for living in company-owned houses are subject to negotiation, the National Labor Relations Board ruled Nov. 25 in finding that Lehigh Portland Cement Co. refused to bargain with Local 167, AFL United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers.

The company jacked up the rent of its 65 dwelling units here on May 1, 1951, and refused to discuss the matter with the union, arguing such housing is not a proper subject of negotiation unless they are a necessary part of the enterprise and are rented to workers at such rates as to represent part of their wages. These were just houses that the firm happened to own.

Trial Examiner Sidney Lindner held otherwise, saying, "The privilege of living in a company-owned dwelling in and of itself represents an 'emolument of value' in that it saves the employees the otherwise necessary expense at least of the transportation . . . Accordingly, I find that the employer-provided living accommodations are encompassed within the term 'wages' within the meaning of . . . the act."

The company appealed and the NLRB upheld the examiner.

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We are happy to report that many of the members employed in the Castroville area attended the last regular meeting. We hope that all of our members will in the future make it a point to attend the regular membership meeting, which is held the **FIRST THURSDAY** of each month at Moose Hall in Salinas. For the Monterey area the regular membership meetings are held the **SECOND THURSDAY** of each month at the Union office.

The union is going to impose a \$5 assessment for non-attendance of special called meetings. Recently we called a meeting for one of our divisions which would require an afternoon and an evening meeting. At the afternoon meeting not one member showed up and only a handful appeared at the night meeting, making it impossible to transact any business. This wasted time for one of your business agents and your secretary, who has to squeeze in meetings every hour of the day.

When your officers are doing their best at all times to strengthen our union agreements, you as union members by neglecting to attend the meetings, are tearing down our conditions. Special meetings are called for ratification of agreements, YOUR working agreements, so remember in the future, when you receive a notice to attend these special meetings and you fail to do so, \$5 fine will be imposed.

You Monterey members—don't forget the regular meeting this Thursday, Dec. 11, at your Union office at 8 p.m.

NOMINATED FOR OFFICE
Bros. John Sullivan, truck driver at Merrill Packing Co., and Earl "Bud" Montgomery, a Sears employee, have been nominated for Trustee to serve a three-year term. Retiring trustee is Manuel Martin. The election will take place on Jan. 8 and ballot boxes will be in the Salinas office and the Monterey office from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Be sure to vote for your choice. Your secretary wishes to state that both of these members are always in attendance at the meetings.

McMahan Furniture Non-Union
—Einar Mohn, International representative, and George Mock, director of the National Warehouse Council, are laying the ground work for organization of all McMahan Furniture Stores, so we urge all members to refrain from patronizing McMahan Stores in Salinas and Pacific Grove.

Your secretary will attend a meeting on negotiations Saturday, Dec. 13, in Oakland for cannery and frozen foods, at which time changes in the present agreement will be discussed.

Things All Union Members Should Do—Report to the business agent or the union office any new employees on the job.

Report any violations of the agreement immediately. Refuse to make any deals with your employer outside of the union agreement. (If caught making such deals, you will be subject to appear before the executive board and

you may be fined or expelled from the union.)

In the event of an injury while working, report it at once to your foreman.

The following cab companies are 100 per cent union and merit your patronage: Yellow Cab Co., phone Salinas 7337; Black & White Cab Co., phone Salinas 5718; Texhoma Cab Co., phone Salinas 5707.

The following service stations and tire shops are also 100 per cent union:

Salinas Truck Terminal, Sanborn and 101 Highway So.; Rhodes Tire Shop, John and Front Sts.; Don Hultz Tire Shop, Pajaro and E. Alisal Sts.; Firestone Stores, Monterey and E. San Luis Sts.; Deane Tire Service, E. Gabilan and Monterey Sts.; Lamar Brothers, E. Market and Monterey Sts.; Les Thompson, 214 E. Alisal St.; Sears in Valley Center; Chitwood's Texaco Station, 739 E. Alisal St.; Regal Petroleum, 44 John St.; Borchert's Richfield Service, S. Main and Pine Sts.; Dugan's Service Station, 801 E. Market St.; Tom Wren's Norwalk Station, 555 W. Market St.; Bobs' Texaco Station, 267 John St.; and the Autowash, 371 E. Alisal St., all in Salinas. Nuovo's Service Station at 298 Del Monte Ave., Monterey.

Fight Monopoly By Medicine on Group Health Plans

New York (LPA).—Existence of a "bold-faced monopoly by organized medicine" aimed to control group health plans was charged by the National CIO Community Service Committee in calling upon state and city labor bodies "to seek adequate representation on the governing bodies of Blue Cross, Blue Shield and other voluntary group health plans and to fight against their domination by any one segment of the community."

"Organized medicine's opposition to national health insurance is based, at least publicly in a large measure, on its claim that voluntary prepaid medical plans can do the job for America," the committee said Nov. 28. "We find, however, that organized medicine has decided unless it has 51 per cent or more of the physicians recommended by or acceptable to the county or state medical societies on the governing bodies of these plans they will refuse to approve such plans, thereby discouraging doctor participation."

In 28 states, it declared, "state medical societies, with the help of the American Medical Association, have been able to secure legislation permitting only the medical profession to operate or control prepaid medical plans."

PAINT PATCHWORK

When repainting a plaster wall, check to see if some of the paint has scaled off, leaving bare plaster. If so, it's wise to sandpaper the edges of the paint to make the spot less conspicuous. Then coat the bare spots with wall primer or sealer and let it dry. The finish coat of paint may then be applied to the entire wall surface.

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MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

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Broader Union Services

Since there is a limit in the amount of wage increases that a union can attain for its members, it is highly logical that the union should therefore direct its attention to other ways of improving the life of its members and helping them to save their hard-earned money.

Two of the most popular methods of money-saving now being undertaken by unions are in the form of health plans and credit unions.

The help of conscientious leaders was never more badly needed nor humanely given than in the case of health plans. In their dealings with shrewd doctors and hospitals, union members are about as helpless and vulnerable as the average person is with that vicious example of high-pressure, unethical humanity, the average auto salesman.

Unions administering health plans for their members report to us that not a day passes on which they fail to save large sums of money for sick members through correction of unfair doctor or hospital bills. This is money saved. It is as good as a wage increase. And it is a source of great satisfaction to the members who are helped.

Through credit unions, whose charters are issued by the federal government, unions are saving their members even larger amounts. Loan sharks fleece the public unmercifully these days, and to escape from their clutches is a great boon to the average worker. At the credit union he can borrow needed money at low interest, and, further, he can invest his savings there, with more than the usual interest returns.

In these and other ways, the money of our members can be protected, their health can be protected, and their daily lives on and off the job can be improved and brightened through better wages, working conditions, vacations, holidays, and protection from the unscrupulous employer, and there will be such employers as long as the profit system exists.

Thanks, Ike, Come Again!

General Eisenhower's appointment of AFL Democrat Martin Durkin, Plumbers Union president, as his new Secretary of Labor is the most encouraging piece of news since Nov. 4. It follows suggestions made in this column not long after the election that Ike use his own head for such decisions and recognize the labor movement for the great, co-operating group that it is.

In fact, the loud lament of R. A. Taft over Durkin's appointment is the most pleasing groan we have heard in a long time. As far as we are concerned, Ike can tell Taft to take a long walk on a short wharf.

However, the appointing is not all as favorable to labor. The hard faces that appear in Ike's cabinet, most of them very wealthy, steely-eyed big businessmen, do not look like they are going to play patty-cake with union labor (they might, though, and use blackjacks or pistol butts). This gang is going to be hard on any gentle qualities Ike may possess.

And there are many more appointments yet to come, in which labor is vitally concerned. Members of regulatory agencies controlling billions of dollars will be the most important men in the Eisenhower administration. They have independent authority by law, and they can use it either to help the people or to enrich predatory Big Business.

Here are some of them: Interstate Commerce, Federal Trade, Federal Power, Federal Communications, and Securities and Exchange Commissions, and Maritime and Civil Aeronautics Boards.

In Federal Power, what kind of a man Ike names to fill the expiring place of T. C. Buchanan, only public-minded man on the board at present, will determine whether this commission will regulate electric and gas rates to the people's interests or the whole caboodle will be turned over to the Power and Gas Trust.

In Federal Trade, what kind of replacement will Ike make for liberal John Carson, term expiring, and whom will he name as chairman in place of liberal Sen. James M. Mead? Will it be member Lowell B. Mason, who neglects his job and runs around ridiculing the commission? If Mason is named chairman, then we can expect anything to happen in the new administration.

Labor awaits these appointments with great interest and concern.

"Better the occasional faults of a government that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference."—FDR.

President Meany and Executive Council



President Meany is shown being congratulated by members of the Executive Council just after they had unanimously elected Meany to succeed the late President William Green.

YOUNG BAY WIDOW
IS 5 MILLIONTH
ON SOC. SECURITY

A 23-year-old California widow has become the five millionth social security beneficiary on the nation's old-age and survivors insurance rolls. She is the 225,000th mother with children who is now getting monthly survivors benefit payments; her two small children have joined 865,000 other youngsters on the social security benefit rolls.

This milestone in the growth of the old-age and survivors insurance program was marked by a special ceremony in San Francisco. Mrs. Dolores Plaa, of nearby San Rafael, was presented an official certificate to commemorate the occasion by Federal Security Agency officials in San Francisco, as her children, Larry James, 4, and Michele Marie, 1, looked on. The occasion pointed up the expansion of the system since the close of 1940, the first year of monthly benefit payments. At that time, only a little over 200,000 persons were on the rolls.

A first check will be mailed to Mrs. Plaa at once for \$423.90, representing a lump-sum death payment of \$255 and the first of the \$168.90 monthly payments which Mrs. Plaa and her children will receive for many years under provisions of the Social Security program, administered by the Federal Security Agency.

Sixteen years after the program went into effect in January 1937, the five million persons on the rolls are receiving more than \$200 million a month in insurance payments. The benefits to the Plaa family are the maximum now payable under the program. Because the father had relatively high income as a foreman, the payments are substantially higher than the average now being awarded to widows with two children. The average amount in these cases is about \$130 monthly.

HUSBAND KILLED

Tragic circumstances led to Mrs. Plaa and her children becoming survivors insurance beneficiaries at this time. On Nov. 17, her husband, James P. Plaa, 30, was accidentally killed by carbon monoxide fumes from a defective gas furnace in the Plaa home in San Rafael, California. Mrs. Plaa and the children were also overcome but were saved from possible death by fellow workers of Plaa who became concerned when he failed to pick them up on their way to work and went to his home to determine the reason for his absence.

Mr. Plaa was one of the youngest foremen employed by the Pa-

cific Telephone and Telegraph Co. He started with the firm in 1940 when he was 18 years of age. He paid into social security from that date until he enlisted in the Navy on Aug. 27, 1942. He was a Radioman First Class (T) and was honorably discharged on Dec. 25, 1945. While in the Navy he, like other servicemen, did not pay social security taxes, but received credit for every month in the service as is provided in the law for men and women who were in the armed forces during World War II and thereafter. After Plaa's discharge from the Navy in 1945, he returned to his job in the telephone company.

ABOUT \$40,000 IN ALL

The Social Security payments which Mrs. Plaa will receive monthly are her major source of support for herself and her youngsters, although group insurance carried through Mr. Plaa's employers and a private life insurance policy bolster the family resources. According to Mrs. Plaa these combined assets will enable her to remain at home and take care of her youngsters. The contributions which her husband and his employer made to Social Security enabled them to build up this insurance protection for his family although he did not keep up his National Service Life Insurance after discharge from the Navy. Mrs. Plaa will not have to be separated from her children and can, as she puts it, devote full time to being both mother and father to her babies. The first Social Security payments will be delivered within the first month after her husband's death.

The family will receive survivors benefits of \$168.90 each month from Social Security—a widow's payment of \$63.30 and \$52.80 for each child. These benefits will continue, if she does not remarry or take employment covered by Social Security, until the children reach age 18. At that time, the widow's benefit ceases, but it will be resumed when she reaches age 65.

Altogether, benefits paid the children alone are scheduled to total \$20,038. Depending on life expect-

JOKES, Etc.

She hinted that she'd like something for her neck for a Christmas present so he bought her a bar of soap.

We understand the most dangerous food man can consume is a wedding cake.

We wonder what Fulton Lewis and Pegler will have to talk about now that the election is over.

Father—"And there, son, you have the story of the Great War."
Son—"Yes, Dad, but why did they need all the other soldiers?"

We know accurately only when we know little; with knowledge doubt increases.—Goethe.

"Jackson and Williams had a terrible row in the club last night," said Wilson.

His companion looked surprised. "That's strange," he said, "I thought they were inseparable."

"They were," said Wilson. "It took six of us to drag them apart."

"My friend," said the missionary, "are you travelling the straight and narrow path?"

In silence the man handed over his card. It read: "Signor Ballanulo, Tightrope Walker."

We cannot do evil to others without doing it to ourselves.—Desmahis.

"How did you and Bob ever come to marry?"

"Oh, it's the same old story. We started out to be just good friends, you know, and later we changed our minds."

Not to enjoy life, but to employ life, ought to be our aim and inspiration.—Macduff.

"Are you planning to hang any mistletoe in your house during the holidays, Sarah?" asked the mistress.

Sarah sniffed in disgust. "I should say not! I got too much pride to advertise for ordinary courtesies a lady has got the right to expect."

Mrs. Anklam doesn't park the family car—she abandons it.

any, Mrs. Plaa herself may receive payments of from \$12,000 to more than \$20,000.

Mrs. Plaa consented to publication of these facts about her benefits because of the unique nature of this five millionth milestone, and because it was believed the information would help other families understand their rights under the program.

LABOR STOPS G.I. SCABBING

Newark, N. J. (LPA).—Following strong objections by organized labor here, the First Army halted temporarily Nov. 23 its practice of forcing enlisted gun crews to scab on workers by erecting their own temporary living quarters at anti-aircraft installations.

The AFL Essex County Building and Construction Trades Council had threatened to stop work on mess halls, latrines and shower houses unless the practice were corrected. Work on these had been contracted by the Engineers Corps to firms hiring union labor.

Huts had been erected with military labor at five units, but plans had been to extend the practice to all installations in the First Army command, which includes much of the Atlantic seaboard.

Doctors Worry Over Labor's Worry About Health Care

(Committee for Nation's Health)

The lead editorial in the AMA's Journal for November 15, titled "Labor, Politics, and Health," accuses labor publications of "misuse of statistics and the use of garbled reports and, at times, outright lies." While indicating they are becoming increasingly worried about labor union interest in health problems, AMA leaders take the line that on the whole unions are merely being "misled" and that doctors should spend more time explaining the "true facts" to union members.

Labor representatives are not entirely at fault, according to the AMA editor, because many of their "false and misleading statements about health and medicine," he explains, "come from publications and speeches prepared by the Federal Security Agency and the Committee for the Nation's Health."

As every union member knows, the Federal Security Agency is that part of the U. S. Government which administers the various programs for social security insurance and other benefits. The Committee for the Nation's Health is an organization composed of doctors and laymen, including labor representatives, which promotes legislation in the health field supported officially by national labor unions, both AFL and CIO.

In its official publications organized medicine has shown it is obviously pleased with the results of the election. It also claims the vote was positive proof that the people don't want "socialized medicine"—which is the American Medical Association's scare word for discrediting a national system of health insurance and many other legislative proposals designed to improve health care for Americans and supported by the labor movement.

Official medical society attitudes toward labor are highlighted by these three recent incidents:

(1) The film on health, "Without Fear," produced for TV and general use by the California Machinists-AFL, was severely condemned by the AMA secretary in his letter to state medical societies. He reported the film was being "studied by legal counsel, and an informative letter" would be sent "to all TV stations throughout the country as well as to any group planning to show it."

(2) Two full pages of the AMA Journal of November 15 were devoted to detailed contradiction of the health section of a current CIO Political Action Committee pamphlet.

(3) The AFL San Francisco Labor Council recently announced plans to create a Union Health Center for service to its members has been unqualifiedly opposed by the local medical society.

The medical spokesmen, however, generally accompany their attacks on labor health activities with a call to society officials to "talk" with labor representatives and "convince" them of the error of their ways. It is apparent they hope a change of administration in Washington now means labor will turn to the medical societies to get the "true facts" without the temptation of being lured by "falsehoods" from government agencies.

Take part in union affairs. Your union is as democratic as you make it.

Good Housekeeping Is Essential to Safety on the Job

Housekeeping is one of the most vital elements of an effective safety program. Statistically it is not reported as an accident cause, but experience has shown that poor housekeeping has been a contributor to a high percentage of accidents. Good housekeeping is more than cleanliness. It is cleanliness plus order. A place for everything and everything in its place.

Good housekeeping cannot be attained by an occasional grand clean-up. Successful operation results from continuous vigilant attention by designated responsible personnel in the organization. Frequent inspections to find and eliminate sources of waste and disorder are important. All workmen on the job should have a clear understanding of the job housekeeping aims.

The contractor can provide reasonably safe and clean job facilities; however, the maintenance of good working conditions requires the wholehearted cooperation of every man on the job. Each individual contributes to the job environment and safety of his fellow workmen. Clear explanation of this principle should result in improved housekeeping on the job.

Specific housekeeping requirements vary with every job. The following items may be noted in most check lists.

Working Areas.—Keep clear of debris and projections, with no uneven surfaces.

Scaffolds.—Keep scaffold planks clear of debris and surplus materials, with railings and other members securely fastened in place.

Tools.—When not in use remove from working area and place in racks.

Passageways.—Keep free of obstructions and adequately lighted.

Storage Space.—Should be clearly marked for proper material segregation.

Material Stacks.—Should be of safe height and properly tiered, with ready access.

Boxes and Kegs.—Remove nails and projections and locate for safe access.

Inflammable Material.—Segregate by location and provide adequate fire protection.

Used Lumber.—Should be properly stacked, with nails removed.

Machine Areas.—Keep clear of debris, adequate working and maintenance space.

Shops.—Keep floors clean and free from oil or waste materials.

Waste Materials.—Provide convenient receptacles and frequent disposal facilities.

Driveways.—Keep free of obstructions, with designated pedestrian crossings.

Public Protection.—Provide adequate barricades and visible warning lights and signs.

12 N.Y. Hotel Maids Divide \$2,500 Back Pay

NEW YORK (LPA).—Twelve Hotel Lombardy maids, members of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, have received a total of \$2500 in back pay because the management failed to live up to the pay rate clause of the union contract.

As permanent part-time employees, the 12 were supposed to receive time and a quarter for their first 20 hours of work, but Betty Smith, a new union business agent assigned to the hotel early in 1951, discovered the maids were paid only straight time.

When she put in a claim for the proper pay rate, management abolished the part-time jobs, forcing the maids to quit or go to work on a full-time basis. After a union appeal to the Hotel Association, the Lombardy agreed to put the women back to work on a part-time basis and at the proper pay.

Further discussions were necessary before management agreed to pay the back quarter time due the maids. Individual checks for the 12 ranged from \$32.50 to \$390.

Take part in union affairs. Your union is as democratic as you make it.



PARK NAMED FOR UNION MAN—An 82-acre park at Oakland has been named for Thomas J. Roberts, 89 (second from right), "grand old man of the local labor movement." He is a retired AFL Operating Engineer. With Roberts at the dedication are: Hugh Rutledge, AFL Painters; Robert Sibley, president, East Bay Regional Park Board, and William P. Fee, assistant secretary, Central Labor Council (LPA).

'A Good Labor Paper Should Crusade for the Unions'

What do readers of labor papers want to see in these papers? The answer to this question was sought at the recent third annual California Labor Press Conference in Santa Barbara. Much interesting and useful information was gained by the editors at the gathering, which was jointly sponsored by the State Federation of Labor and University of California.

A survey by California editors, made prior to the conference, was reported on and discussed. Here are some of the conclusions drawn:

A good labor paper should concentrate primarily on what goes on in the union. Seventy per cent answered "yes" on this, 15 per cent said it is "fairly important," 5 per cent said "not important," and 10 per cent said "no."

One hundred per cent believe that a good labor paper should be a militant and crusading arm of the labor movement.

Sixty per cent said the labor paper should concentrate on economic and social conditions in the industry or community. Five per cent said "no."

A good paper should attempt to help people outside the union to understand union objectives. Only 55 per cent said "yes" to this, but 40 per cent said it was "fairly important." Delegates reported on radio programs, such as those sponsored by labor unions in Sacramento, San Jose, and Los Angeles. In the latter city, some \$3000 a week is spent on spot AFL radio plugs, with good results from the public and corporation heads commenting they didn't know labor was for constructive things until hearing these radio comments.

The labor paper should concentrate on personal news, such as deaths, births, promotions—? Only 30 per cent of the editors said "yes," although 40 per cent said it was "fairly important."

A good paper should be used to let company and public officials know how the union stands on important issues. Answering "yes" or "fairly important" were 85 per cent, the remainder disagreeing. Delegates agreed that all elected officials and large employers should receive the labor paper.

A good paper should tell the truth, regardless of consequences to the union. Only 50 per cent said "yes." Delegates said the question was badly worded, said that if a union is to be badly hurt by such publicity it shouldn't be used, since the daily press would exploit it to the fullest anyway. They said we can't dodge some truths, but there is no need to pile on self-hurting publicity. We have a much bigger job to do than just dig up dirt about some of our own people. Further, there is a way of telling of a loss without demoralizing our members, but operating on a democratic basis we can't cover up unpleasant facts as the dailies do so often.

A good labor paper should tell the members who to vote for. Only 50 per cent agreed to this. Delegates agreed that the question should have said "recommend," instead of "tell." Secy. Haggerty of the State Federation said our enemies have done labor great injury

by claiming that "labor bosses" tell the members what to do. He said they are making fullest use of this falsehood. He said the labor press can do much to correct this by showing that it is only after careful study, for instance, that "recommendations" are made to the membership in the matter of voting.

One hundred per cent agreed that labor papers should keep members informed about voting records of public officials.

Though 50 per cent said a good paper should keep its members informed about job openings in industry, another 35 per cent agreed this is a fairly important purpose of the labor paper.

A good paper should keep members informed about management programs in the industry. To this 55 per cent said "yes" and 25 per cent said it is "fairly important."

Mich. Carpenters, Laborers Set Up Health Program

Grand Rapids.—Plans for an employer-financed comprehensive health and welfare program are being negotiated by State Council of the AFL Brotherhood of Carpenters and the AFL Construction Laborers Union for thousands of members throughout Michigan outside Detroit.

The plan calls for payment of five cents an hour for union members.

State Councils of the Carpenters and Laborers' Unions held separate meetings recently at Lansing with Associated General Contractor to lay the ground work for the program. Details have not yet been settled.

The program would be administered by joint union-management committees. Completion of these negotiations will mark a big step forward in the construction industry.

Dividend Payments Up 3% Over 1951

Corporate dividend payments increased three per cent in the first 10 months of 1952 over a similar period last year, the Department of Commerce reported. They totaled \$6.3 billion.

The largest increases—in both dollars and percentages—were registered by corporations in the oil refining industry which paid out \$93 million more during the 1952 period. That amounted to a raise of 15 per cent.

Listen to Frank Edwards.

Red Probers To Concentrate On Unions, Schools

Washington (LPA).—The House Un-American Activities Committee will concentrate on the hunt for Communists in the unions, schools and colleges, Rep. Harold E. Velde (R., Ill.) has announced. Velde, an ex-FBI agent, is slated to head the committee in the 83rd Congress.

He singled out two unions—the United Electrical Workers and the CIO Packinghouse Workers. The UE was tossed out by the CIO in 1949 as Communist-dominated.

Martin Dies of Texas, head of the original Un-American Activities Committee, announced he has a list of "about 100,000" persons engaged in subversive activities, and plans to move "independently" if he is kept off the committee, as planned.

Rep. E. E. Cox (D., Ga.), head of a special committee investigating tax-free foundations, charged the Rockefeller Foundation and others have made "a great number of grants" to disloyal persons.

The number of California municipalities employing city managers has doubled since 1945 according to Dr. John C. Bollens, professor of political science on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California. He reported that 82 cities now use the council-manager plan, compared to 38 in 1945.



GYMNASTICS DO IT—Actress Dorothy Clair shows how that trim figure comes about (LPA).

Huge Labor Vote Prevented GOP Congress Sweep; Now to Build Our LLPE!

Preliminary Analysis of the 1952 Election By JAMES L. McDEVITT, Director, Labor's League for Political Education

Only two men in history ever received more votes for President than did Adlai Stevenson . . . Roosevelt in 1936 and 1940, and Eisenhower in 1952. If the professional men, the business men, the farmers and the housewives all voted for Eisenhower as the newspapers say, then who cast those 27 million votes for Stevenson?

Our preliminary spot checks across the nation indicate that union members gave their overwhelming support to

Stevenson and that our political education program prevented a reactionary sweep in Congress.

IN THE SENATE

In the Senate we are only two seats worse off than we were before. We will have 38 friends as compared to 40 in the last Senate. That is much better than the 80th Congress when we had only 25 friends who stood by us on Taft-Hartley.

Although four Senate friends running for reelection were defeated, the score was more than balanced by the election of Henry Jackson in place of Senator Harry Cain in Washington, Stuart Symington over Senator James Kem in Missouri, Mike Mansfield over Senator Zales Ecton in Montana and the election of John Kennedy who replaces Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Massachusetts. In addition, Senator Owen Brewster of Maine was replaced with labor's

help by liberal Republican Governor Frederick Payne.

IN THE HOUSE

On the House side most of labor's friends running for reelection were successful in withstanding the Eisenhower sweep. We are only 18 votes worse off than in the last Congress. In the last Congress we considered 222 members unfriendly to labor. In the next there will be 240. We will have at least 159 friends and 36 whose attitude is uncertain. This is much better than in the 80th Congress when we had only 83 friends out of the 435 House members.

Actually, our losses in many instances resulted from the redistricting which occurred as a consequence of the 1950 census. Inspection of defeats suffered by incumbents running for reelection shows that we just about traded even.

In Arizona we lost Congressman Murdock. But in California where labor's good friend Frank Havenner was a victim of redistricting, one of labor's worst enemies, Congressman Thomas Werdel, was defeated by liberal Harlan Hagen. The defeat of John McGuire in Connecticut

was a net loss. However, in Idaho we had a net gain in the election of Mrs. Gracie Pfof (the wife of an AFL machinist) over incumbent Congressman John Wood in spite of an overwhelming Eisenhower margin in the state.

GAINS AND LOSSES

Labor improved its position in Illinois by the election of Barrett O'Hara over incumbent Representative Vail and by the victory of Peter Mack over Jenison both of whom were incumbents merged into the same district by redistricting. In Indiana we suffered a net loss with the defeat of Congressman Winfield Denton. In Kansas, on the other hand, a labor-supported Democratic farmer, Howard Miller, produced a political miracle by beating reactionary Congressman Albert Cole.

In Missouri the defeat of Representative Leonard Irving, a former AFL business agent, was balanced by the election of Mrs. John Sullivan in place of Congressman Bakewell.

We suffered a net loss in Nevada as a result of Congressman Baring's defeat. In New York, also, we suffered a net loss in spite of the victory of Lester Holtzman over Congressman Ross. Labor's good friends, Congressmen Clemente, O'Toole and Murphy, all were defeated in New York. In North Carolina Congressman Jones who opposed Taft-Hartley also lost.

In Pennsylvania labor's friends held their own in spite of the loss of Congressman Flood and Congressmen O'Neill and Lind, both of whom were redistricted unfavorably. James Byrne was elected with LLPE support to the seat vacated by Hardie Scott. Representative Thomas Morgan won over Representative Sittler, and Representative Herman Eberharter won

over Representative Denny in two merged districts.

In Utah LLPE-endorsed Congresswoman Reva Bosone was defeated. The loss of Congressman Burnside was the only setback in West Virginia.

WHAT LABOR DID

The manner in which the Congressional elections did not follow the trend of the presidential vote must in part be attributed to labor's constant urging that voters check the candidate's record rather than his party label before voting.

Eisenhower will have only a one vote Republican majority in the Senate with 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats and one Independent. In the House he has only three more votes than the 218 needed for a majority. Two hundred twenty-one Republicans, 213 Democrats and one Independent were elected to the House this year.

This is in sharp contrast to the Hoover sweep in 1923 which left only 39 Democrats in the Senate and 164 Democrats in the House. It is nothing like the Roosevelt sweep in 1936 which left only 18 Republican Senators and 89 Republican Representatives in Congress.

2 MONTHS, 27 MILLION

It might be added that Harding, Coolidge and Hoover all won by better margins than did Eisenhower. In fact it is to the everlasting credit of Stevenson that, starting as a comparative unknown, he was able in two short months to sell himself to 27 million voters in a race against a popular hero whose name and good reputation were known to every American long before the campaign.

Spot checks show that the wards and precincts with substantial labor union membership voted strongly for Stevenson and contributed substantially to his 27,000,000 vote total.

10 MILLION LABOR VOTE

First it must be remembered that there are only 16 million union members in the United States . . . or one in six of the 97 million potential voters in this country. Assuming union members vote in the same proportion as the rest of the population probably 60 per cent or 10 million union members voted this year. Labor cannot be blamed or credited with the outcome in any national election. The same applies to statewide elections and in all but a few congressional districts. All we can do is make sure that we do our share.

IN CALIFORNIA

A good example of this is California where union membership is proportionately high. There are 1,500,000 union members in the state, but there are 5,988,004 registered voters. Thus, if all the union members were registered to vote, they would still represent only one vote in four. It cannot be blamed on labor that California gave a 600,000 majority to Eisenhower. Even in highly unionized San Francisco, the union vote is only one in three. Whereas San Francisco gave Eisenhower a slim 16,595 majority, a breakdown by legislative districts within the city shows that it was not the labor districts but the silk stocking districts which went for Eisenhower. San Francisco is divided into six districts. The three which have the fewest union members and the highest "silk stocking" vote gave Eisenhower a 41,933 majority. The three which have the most union members as residents gave Stevenson a majority of 24,398.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania is another good example. There are 1,390,000 union members in the state, but there are more than 5,186,783 registered voters. There are more than a million more Republicans registered than Democrats, yet Eisenhower carried the state by only 260,867. In the city of Philadelphia there are 1,097,345 persons registered, and there are almost 300,000 more reg-

istered Republicans than Democrats. Yet the Democratic candidate, Adlai Stevenson, swept the city by a margin of 160,247 votes. Truman carried Philadelphia in 1948 but only by a margin of 6,707. The labor groups and the revitalized Democratic Party cracked the 14 working class Republican "police wards" and actually took seven of them away. The first ward, for instance, which had gone to Dewey by 7,601 to 7,223 for Truman in 1948, gave Stevenson a substantial 8,697 to 5,324 victory in this election. In the second ward, which went Republican 5,420 to 2,849 in 1948, this year gave Stevenson a 4,464 to 3,735 victory. These two wards are 95 per cent working class. In other labor wards the gain for Stevenson was equally marked. In the fifteenth ward, which is 95 per cent working class, the Democrats lost in 1948 by 7,349 to 7,645. This year Stevenson carried the fifteenth by 8,102 to 5,994. The twenty-eighth ward which had voted Democratic before and is also 95 per cent working class increased its Democratic vote from 13,008 to 7,810 in 1948 to 15,722 to 5,386 in 1952. There is no question that it was the labor vote which swelled Stevenson's majority to a record Democratic high in Philadelphia.

Another example is Connecticut. There are 1,200,000 registered voters in the state and about 195,000 union members . . . or less than one in six. Statewide, Eisenhower won by a 129,818 margin. But in Hartford where one in three voters is a union member, Stevenson carried the city with 53,129 votes to 33,391 for Eisenhower.

In New York a breakdown by wards again indicates that union

members voted overwhelmingly for Stevenson. In New York City the vote in the Bronx Borough was 393,052 for Stevenson and 241,507 for Eisenhower, a majority of 151,545 for Stevenson. That is about 25 per cent below the usual Democratic majority, but through no fault of the labor vote. A ward by ward inspection shows that the three wards with the highest concentration of union membership went overwhelmingly for Stevenson.

Stevenson lost his home state of Illinois, but he lost it in the suburbs and in the country, not in the working class districts. There are 5,303,521 registered voters in Illinois and 1,200,000 union members . . . or less than one in four, even if all union members were registered. Stevenson lost by more than 468,466 votes but not because labor didn't do its part.

These spot checks conducted by LLPE throughout the country seem to indicate that our political education program has been successful. Naturally union members do not vote 100 per cent as a bloc, nor would that be desirable. However, both the vote in working class areas for Stevenson and the splendid showing made by labor-endorsed Congressmen in spite of the Eisenhower sweep are very encouraging.

Rather than be discouraged, now is the time for us to strengthen our political education program. While union members constitute only a minority of the total vote, we should still be in a position to contribute our full share of support to favorable candidates when the political pendulum swings. And swing it most surely will.

LABOR PAPERS ARE THOROUGHLY READ

If a labor paper is read at all, it is read thoroughly. It is put aside for a time when the individual has a little more time to look it over, and then he goes through it and reads it well.

This was revealed in a survey of labor paper readers that was reported on at the recent third annual Labor Press Conference at Santa Barbara, sponsored by the State Federation of Labor and the University of California.

Best, most loyal labor paper readers, it was found, are those union members who have been in the union from five to 10 years. Those under five and over 10 years are less interested.

Sex, occupation and age make little difference, as far as the degree of reader interest is concerned. In other words, a good labor paper reader may be either man or woman, young or old, or any occupation.

Sections of the paper make little difference, for reader interest, it was found. The paper, if read, is read all the way through. And once a reader starts on an article, he stays with it. This, however, is no excuse for writers to drag out articles to excessive length, and condensation should be practiced in labor papers as well as in any publication.

Long stories, strangely enough, were found to be read better than short items, but this is probably because the more important stories are usually the longer ones.

Editorial cartoons, Frank Edwards column, news pictures—these were the most popular single features of a labor paper, the Edwards column polling top favor.

First most important category of news was considered to be political activities. Next came local collective bargaining and union news, general welfare, and health

plans.

Other features attracting interest were national labor news, government policy on prices, controls, etc., and consumer economics.

In fact, it seemed that the reader's interest is limited only by the editor's limitations in the way of news material and space.

Union news columns, it was felt, detract somewhat from other news, but it was agreed that the union using them gained much from them.

It was found that merchants invariably consider the labor paper as one of the best advertising mediums available to them.

It was felt that the labor paper should be more of a news magazine than anything, since it is limited in the freshness of the news it can use and must rather interpret the news.

Texas State Fed. Seeks To Affiliate 100 Locals

Austin, Tex.—The executive board of the Texas State Federation of Labor will try to affiliate at least 100 locals before the next convention in the summer of 1953, Secretary Paul Sparks announced.

The federation prepared a series of leaflets telling unaffiliated unions about the state body. They will be mailed in a direct mail campaign which is being conducted in addition to personal contact work by board members and central body officials.

More than a million auto accidents occurred in Greater New York from 1942 to 1951 inclusive.

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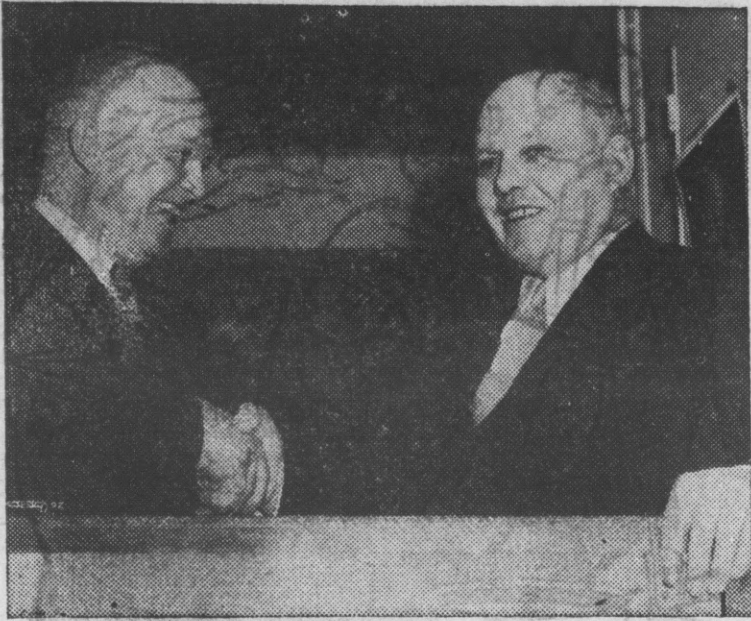
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'Nice, Pleasant Talk'



George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, is shown shaking hands with President-elect Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower after their conference in New York. Meany said he had "a nice, pleasant talk" with the incoming President.

Making Ends Meet Use of Instant Coffee Has Doubled in Past 5 Years

By BERT SEIDMAN

In December, your local grocery will be featuring pork and pork products, turkeys, and raisins. Keep these items in mind when you are planning your family menus. There will be plenty of turkeys for your Christmas dinner and other festive occasions but the prices will be somewhat higher than they were at Thanksgiving. You will find an unusually large supply of frozen cod fillets.

The early crops of oranges and grapefruit will be coming into the markets but prices will still be fairly high. The best buys among vegetables will be carrots and dry baby lima beans. With good supplies of pork, it's no surprise that lard will also be plentiful and at reasonable prices. There should also be plenty of fats and oils for frying, shortening and salad dressing, and dairy products, such as dry skim milk, cottage cheese, and buttermilk. Honey will also still be in ample supply.

INSTANT COFFEE

The use of instant coffee has just about doubled in the past four or five years. As you might expect, more families in metropolitan areas than in small cities and towns or rural areas use instant coffee. For the nation as a whole, it is estimated that instant coffee represents about 12 to 15 per cent of total coffee consumption as compared with about seven per cent in 1948.

Those who speak most highly about instant coffee say that they like it because it is convenient to use and doesn't require washing a coffee pot. They also claim that it is more economical than regular coffee, but if you like coffee fairly strong, you'll find that it's necessary to use more instant coffee per cup and this may reduce the saving.

There are few who claim that powdered coffee is more flavorful than regular coffee, and even the manufacturers admit that they have been unable to secure in instant coffee the aroma of the regular-type brew.

In recent years, the trend in instant coffee has been all toward the soluble coffee made from the coffee beans only and away from powdered coffees containing added carbohydrates.

BALANCED DIETS

These are some of the most common mistakes that account for diets that are not balanced:

1. Skipping or omitting breakfast.
2. Too many calories.
3. Poor variety.
4. Lack of milk or milk products.
5. Lack of vegetables and fruits.
6. Spending too large a proportion of the budget on one or a few food groups so that other items are scanty.
7. Improper preparation thereby

losing the minerals and vitamins in the cooking water.

UNION LABEL IS YOUR PROTECTION

You always know what you're getting when you buy a union label product. You can be sure that it's of a high quality and has been made by union members under union working conditions.

LOWER LEVIES BOOST PROFITS

Despite a drop of \$329 million in profits before taxes in the second quarter, manufacturing corporations made \$35 million more after taxes than they did in the first quarter because of lower excess profits levies on the smaller gross earnings.

The Federal Trade Commission reported that profits before taxes in the April-June period totaled \$5,680,000,000 compared with \$6,009,000,000 in the January-March quarter, a decline of 6 per cent.

But the smaller excess profits tax burden placed on the first figure resulted in after-tax profits in the second quarter of \$2,597,000,000 compared with \$2,562,000,000 in the earlier quarter, a rise of 1 per cent.

The leather industry increased its net profits the most, with a 117 per cent boom. Apparel and finished textiles had a rise of 89 per cent; petroleum and coal products, 50 per cent; and foods, 29 per cent.

The FTC also announced the corporations were in a more liquid condition at the end of June than they had been at the end of March. The ratio of cash and U.S. securities to their liabilities rose from 63 per cent to 67 per cent.

IBEW Member Signed By Major League Team

Detroit (LPA)—Tommy Lawson, an apprentice member of Local 58, AFL Electrical Workers, has been signed by the Phillies and will report to the National League team next spring. He got a cash bonus for signing.

Lawson, a righthander, pitched the Local 58 team to the championship in the Building Trades Council Baseball League here. He works summers and attends Michigan State College the rest of the year. His father, Curtis, is a member of Electrical Workers' Local 1063, at the Bulldog Electric Co.

Attend union meetings.

CANCER What Causes It

14. What causes cancer?

The essential cause is unknown. Many factors are involved, but the most common is some form of chronic or prolonged irritation. This irritation may be of several kinds, as chemical, thermal (heat), or mechanical, as friction.

15. Is cancer caused by a germ?

There is no definite scientific evidence that cancer in humans is caused by a germ.

16. Does cancer come from a single bruise?

A type of bone cancer may rarely result from a single severe injury. It is believed that a single injury to soft tissue, such as the breast, will not cause cancer to develop.

17. What is the relation of food to cancer?

In certain individuals, Vitamin B deficiency may result in changes in certain tissues, particularly of the mouth and lips, which may ultimately become cancerous. In general, however, so far as is known, no food or combination of foods has any influence on the cause or cure of cancer.

18. Will irregularity in eating cause cancer of the stomach?

There is no scientific evidence that it will, since cancer of the stomach may occur in people who eat regularly the most healthful foods.

19. Does eating hot foods cause cancer?

There is little evidence that the temperature of food is an important factor in the development of cancer.

20. Does the use of alcohol bear any relation to cancer of the stomach?

Not so far as is known. Alcohol may have an unfavorable effect on stomach tissues of some persons, but no more so than other substances taken into the stomach with food or drink.

21. Is cancer hereditary in human beings?

There are probably inherited tendencies to form cancer of different types. Since, however, the method of inheriting such tendencies is obscure and undoubtedly complex, the presence of cancer in one or both parents should be merely a cause of greater alertness in looking for and recognizing suspicious conditions on the part of the individual. There is no need of fear or of a fatalistic attitude. The facts do not justify them.

22. Can cancer be transmitted by kissing or casual contact between persons or between persons and animals?

No. There is no authentic record of cancer having been transmitted by kissing or by any contact, accidental or otherwise, either between persons or between persons and animals.

23. Do corns ever become cancerous?

Cancer may occur in any tissue of the body, but since a corn consists entirely of non-vital cells it could not in itself develop cancer.

24. Do freckles ever turn into cancer?

Simple freckles do not. However, flat moles containing certain pigment of a bluish-black color and looking like dark freckles, may become cancers and should be checked periodically.

25. Do hemorrhoids turn into cancer?

No. Hemorrhoids are enlarged veins in the rectal wall. Cancer is occasionally found in the tissue above the hemorrhoids, so "bleeding piles" should be examined carefully to determine whether cancer is present.

26. Can one's mental condition influence the course of cancer?

Not so far as is known. Cancer is a disease of body cells. One's mental condition has no effect on the course of the disease since this malignant change is apparently due to physical rather than mental processes.

Play it safe—follow safety regulations. Report all job injuries.

COURT OUTLAW NO-GOOD 'CANCER DIAGNOSIS KIT'

Chicago (LPA)—William Dunkler Laboratories' "cancer diagnosis kit" was banned from further distribution Nov. 24 by Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan on complaint of the Food and Drug Administration.

The kit consisted of a test tube, a dish, and two bottles of chemicals. Accompanying instructions said to add the chemicals to a sample of the patient's urine and in an hour to evaporate a medicine-dropperful and to notice whether a color change had occurred.

The test was tried on 76 known cancer patients at M. D. Anderson Hospital at Houston, Texas. In 59 the test showed "negative."

Healthy medical students tried it, and many found they had "cancer," according to the kit. Tried again on both patients and students, the results were entirely different.

Said Dr. Gordon Granger, FDA medical officer who conducted the tests: The kit was not only worthless but dangerous, in that it would give false hopes to possible cancer victims and false fears to persons without it. "There is only one reliable and positive method of cancer diagnosis—microscopic examination of the tissue by a qualified pathologist," he declared.

The FDA reported also that in October it took 850,000 pounds of unfit foods off the market in 88 seizure actions, and that 60 other food seizures were based on short weight, failure to meet standards, and debasement with cheaper ingredients. Of the latter, 27 involved oysters with added water.

It also seized 14 drugs and devices labeled falsely or with misleading therapeutic claims. Another involved a shampoo "plus egg" that would have furnished 1/180th of an egg for each shampoo; another was a bowl cleaner not labeled "poison."

Liquor Salesmen Strike After Year's Negotiations

New York (LPA)—After almost a year of negotiations had failed to shake employers' refusal to boost wages, 1100 liquor and wine salesmen, members of the AFL Distillery Workers, struck against wholesalers in the metropolitan area.

Principal demand was a 10 per cent increase in commission rates over the present minimum of \$65. Picket lines were established at firms affiliated with the Greater New York Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association.

Look for the Union Label when buying goods or services.

TOP COAL COUNTIES

Three counties in Pennsylvania—Allegheny, Cambria and Washington—each produced more than 10 million tons of bituminous coal in 1949, with Washington County producing in excess of 12 million, it was revealed by the 1951 Bituminous Coal Annual.

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CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

Labor News

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1952

He Blasts 'News Curtain'— WE CAN DO THE JOB!—FRANK EDWARDS SAYS

The American people are not getting the real "news" of importance to them. The daily "news" papers and "news" wires have drawn an iron curtain on factual, revealing news affecting the welfare of the general public because it simply isn't the thing to do, to print or disseminate such news. The labor press must provide this real news behind the news to the American public.

These are the beliefs of Frank Edwards, who broadcasts a news program each night over a nationwide network under the sponsorship of eight million AFL members.

The tall, genial Edwards interrupted his vacation to fly out to California and address the third annual California labor press conference in Santa Barbara on Nov. 29. His talk at the annual banquet was both instructive and entertaining, and he took up the matter of establishing some sort of national news-gathering arrangement to provide "news behind the news" both to the labor press and to his own broadcast program.

The labor editors assured him of the fullest cooperation in providing coverage on news considered of sufficient importance to be exchanged in this way.

WHAT A CHANGE!

He said he is a bit pessimistic over current affairs in the nation. Not over the election especially—in that respect the public apparently has to find out the hard way who its friends are. It asked for a change and will certainly get it. The public forgets quickly, and it takes a shock to bring it back.

He said his pessimism stems rather from the general condition now prevalent in which the rights of the workers and the little guy are trampled on with less and less concern for the harmful consequences.

One pleasing aspect of his three years of broadcasting for the AFL, has been the public response to his program, such as when he asks his listeners to write or wire their congressman on a particular subject. A flood of messages pour in and produce a real effect, he said.

Another pleasant trend is the great interest of the public in voting records. He said he has more mail from California asking for voting records of Congressmen than from any other section of the country.

As an experiment he took one Congressional district in the Midwest and saturated it with the man's voting record. As a result the voters got rid of the incumbent and elected a friendly Democrat.

He said we must keep a close tab on what our Congressmen do, and we will do a better job in getting rid of the undesirables. It is up to us to do it.

He advised labor to make application for some of the many new TV stations now being made available. If they find they can't take over when the time comes, at least they can bargain for a good long stretch of free time on the station-to-be.

State Federation Secy. C. J. Haggerty thanked Edwards for his talk and his visit and said it is logical that a news-coordinating program should commence in California. He said the many good things our people do have been overlooked entirely in the daily press. He pointed to the defeat of the anti-labor Werdel on Nov. 4 as an example of the public turning out rascal Congressmen.

Take part in union affairs. Your union is as democratic as you make it.

Durkin, First Union Officer to Get Job As Secy. of Labor

(State Fed. Release)

Martin P. Durkin, general president of the AFL Plumbers and Pipefitters, was named Monday, Dec. 1, as Secretary of Labor by President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Durkin is the third trade union member to be named to the post since creation of the full labor secretaryship in 1913 in the regime of Woodrow Wilson.

James J. "Puddler Jim" Davis, who served under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, was a member of the AFL Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. He was succeeded in the last two years of the Hoover Administration by William N. Doak, a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The 58-year-old Durkin has been head of the AFL Plumbers and Pipefitters since 1943. He was business manager of Local 597, Chicago, for 20 years. From 1933 to 1941 he was Illinois State Director of Labor.

Upon his appointment, the new Secretary of Labor advised the press that he not only had voted for Adlai Stevenson, but had "supported the American Federation of Labor in endorsing Stevenson's candidacy at the AFL convention."

Selection of Durkin by Eisenhower was bitterly attacked by Sen. Robert A. Taft, who called it "an incredible appointment."

Taft admitted that he had "a number of talks with Mr. Herbert Brownell," whom he termed the key man in Cabinet appointments, regarding the Secretary of Labor position.

Taft declared that "it was never even suggested that a man would be appointed who has always been a partisan Truman Democrat, who fought General Eisenhower's election, and advocated the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law."

"It is an affront to millions of union members and officers who had the courage to defy the edict of officials like Mr. Durkin that they vote for Stevenson," Taft continued.

"This appointment leaves without representation in the Cabinet those millions of Democrats, north and south, who left the party to support General Eisenhower, and gives representation to their most bitter opponents."

The statement brought to question Taft's future political relationship with President-elect Eisenhower.

Wires of commendation on the appointment were sent to both Durkin and Eisenhower by C. J. Haggerty, executive head of the California State Federation of Labor.

Although Durkin has been preceded in the post by union members Davis and Doak, he is the first trade union official to be named as Secretary of Labor.

Attend union meetings.

Union Officials Plan to Attend 'Bowl' Game Sat.

Several officials of unions in Salinas will follow the Hartnell Junior College team to Pasadena this Saturday for the "Little Rose Bowl" football game.

Hartnell was selected to play in the bowl game after a 10-game winning season. Opponent will be Bacone Junior College of Muskogee, Okla.

Jimmie Butler, Jr., leader in the Salinas Optimists Club and secretary of Barbers Local 827, said a drive is underway to raise funds to send the college band with the team. Contributions, any size, may be left with Butler at his barber shop, 418 Monterey Ave.

Butler will make the trip to the game as will Ray Burditt, of Teamsters Union 890, and others, it was reported.

Coroniotis Dies, Last Rites Held

George D. Coroniotis, Salinas barber and member of Barbers Union 827 for 15 years, died at a hospital last week after a short illness. He was 56.

Charter of Local 827 was draped with a black ribbon and all union shops were to close Friday for the funeral services, according to union secretary, Jimmie Butler, Jr.

Bro. Coroniotis was a native of Greece and had lived in Salinas 23 years. He was a partner in the Rex Barber Shop.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Rowena Coroniotis, a daughter, Mrs. Marvin Powell, a grandson and a brother.

Apprenticeship Group Meeting Schedules Set

Schedule of meetings of the various joint apprenticeship committees in the Monterey area was announced last week by Charles B. Richmond, state apprenticeship training representative.

The meetings, all at 7:30 p.m., are listed below. An asterisk (*) indicates no meeting this month.

Monterey and Santa Cruz Sheet Metal: first Monday each month, Hotel Franco, Castroville.

Monterey Peninsula Carpenters: first Tuesday each month, Union High School, Monterey.

Salinas Valley Carpenters: first Wednesday each month, Union Hall, North Main, Salinas.

Monterey and Santa Cruz Brickmasons: second Monday on call, Union High School, Monterey.

Monterey Peninsula Electricians: second Wednesday each month, Union High School, Monterey.

King City Carpenters: on call, Carpenters Hall, 225 Bassett St., King City.

Salinas Valley Automotive: third Monday each month, Hartnell College, Salinas.

Salinas Valley Plumbers: third Tuesday each month, Hartnell College, Salinas.

Salinas Valley Painters: third Wednesday each month, Hartnell College, Salinas.

Salinas Valley Plasterers: fourth Monday every other month, Hartnell College, Salinas.

Monterey Peninsula Plumbers: fourth Tuesday each month, Union High School, Monterey.

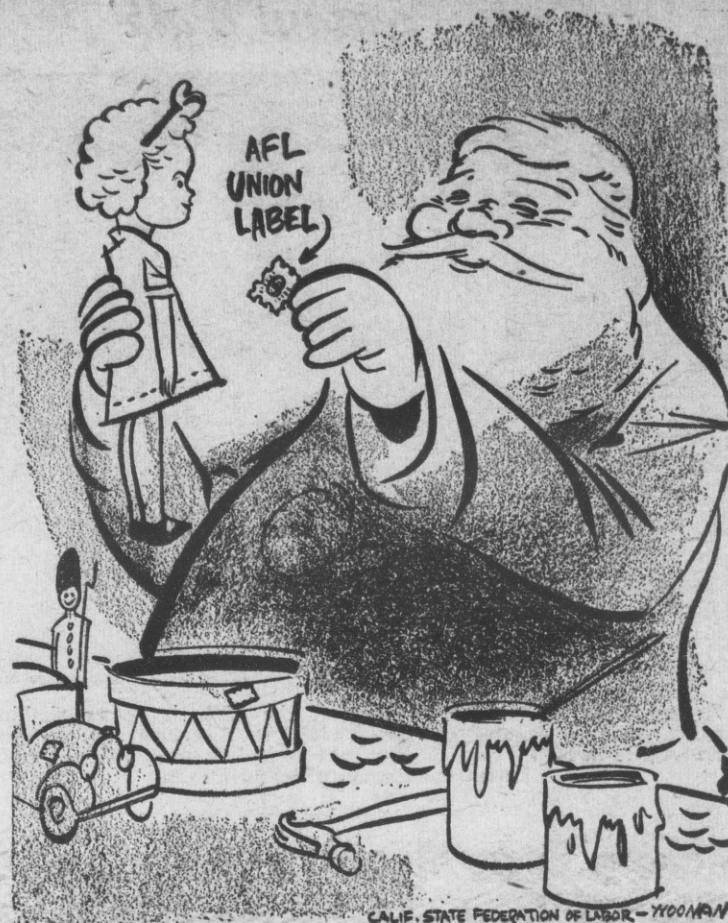
Salinas Valley Electricians: fourth Wednesday each month, Hartnell College, Salinas (meeting Tuesday, Dec. 23).

Mason Tender Pact to WSB

Officials of Laborers Unions in Santa Cruz, Monterey and Salinas have filed petitions with the Wage Stabilization Board for approval of the new mason tender agreement negotiated recently.

The agreement, if approved, will provide a health and welfare plan for the tenders plus a wage increase of 15 cents an hour.

Demand Union Label goods and services.



FINISHING TOUCH

WILL LOAD DEFENSE TAX ON LITTLE GUY

The federal budget for 1954 will probably call for expenditures of \$85 billion. The Eighty-third Congress may reduce this figure somewhat. Those Congressmen who talk about cutting expenditures to \$70 billion, however, are probably only indulging in the usual pre-session wishful thinking.

The hard arithmetic of the situation is this:

The outgoing Congress approved expenditures of \$79 billion for the current year. The deficit for the coming year is expected to reach \$10 billion.

Approximately \$8.5 billion in taxes will expire in the fiscal year 1954 unless Congress takes action to continue them; individual income tax rates are scheduled to decrease an average of 11 per cent on Dec. 31. The excess profits tax on corporations will end on July 1, 1953.

There appears to be agreement that no substantial cuts in expenditures can be anticipated until 1956.

In this situation the alternatives seem to be bigger deficits, renewal of emergency taxes and the possible imposition of additional taxes.

Certainly the renewal of most of the emergency taxes enacted in 1951 seems imperative. However, it is important to note that a number of people are talking about eliminating the excess profits tax and reducing taxes on business and personal income; and some of these "friends of the people" are stressing the urgent need for a federally imposed manufacturers' excise tax or a general sales tax.

This talk spells danger—danger that a still larger share of the cost of the defense spending program may be shifted to the lower income groups.

Taxpayers must be alert to oppose all moves to enact additional excise or sales taxes by the Eighty-third Congress.

Talk, Eat, Think—Alike!

Berkeley.—Although modern industry, in general, has improved the position of the common man immensely, certain dangers to the success of the democratic process have accompanied these improvements.

This warning was issued by Joseph Hudnut, dean of the Harvard School of Design, in a speech entitled "The Common Man and the City," delivered Nov. 20 on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. The lecture was the third Hudnut is giving this year under the Hitchcock Foundation Lecture Series.

"Industry must maintain wide markets for uniform products," Hudnut said. "For example, it is to the interests of industry that millions of people should desire a small and standardized automobile, a chemical refrigerator, the same type of refreshments and even standard types of clothing. As a consequence the tastes and habits and even the ideals of life become standardized in the man himself," Hudnut continued.

"Such standardization," Hudnut believes, "is not always dangerous to social health but it obviously gives a unique opportunity for the charlatan and the political demagogue."

Hudnut pointed out, as an example of such standardization, modern standardized housing. The common man, he said, can no longer determine his environment except by interior decoration and even here industry has provided him with a narrow range of selection.

Hudnut concluded "that this tendency if continued will lead to an appalling and impoverished human life."